SASKATCHEWAN WATER CORPORATION

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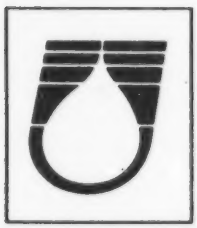

MANAGING A VITAL RESOURCE

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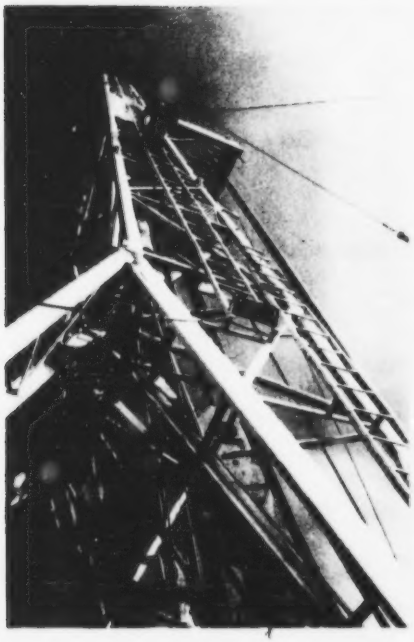
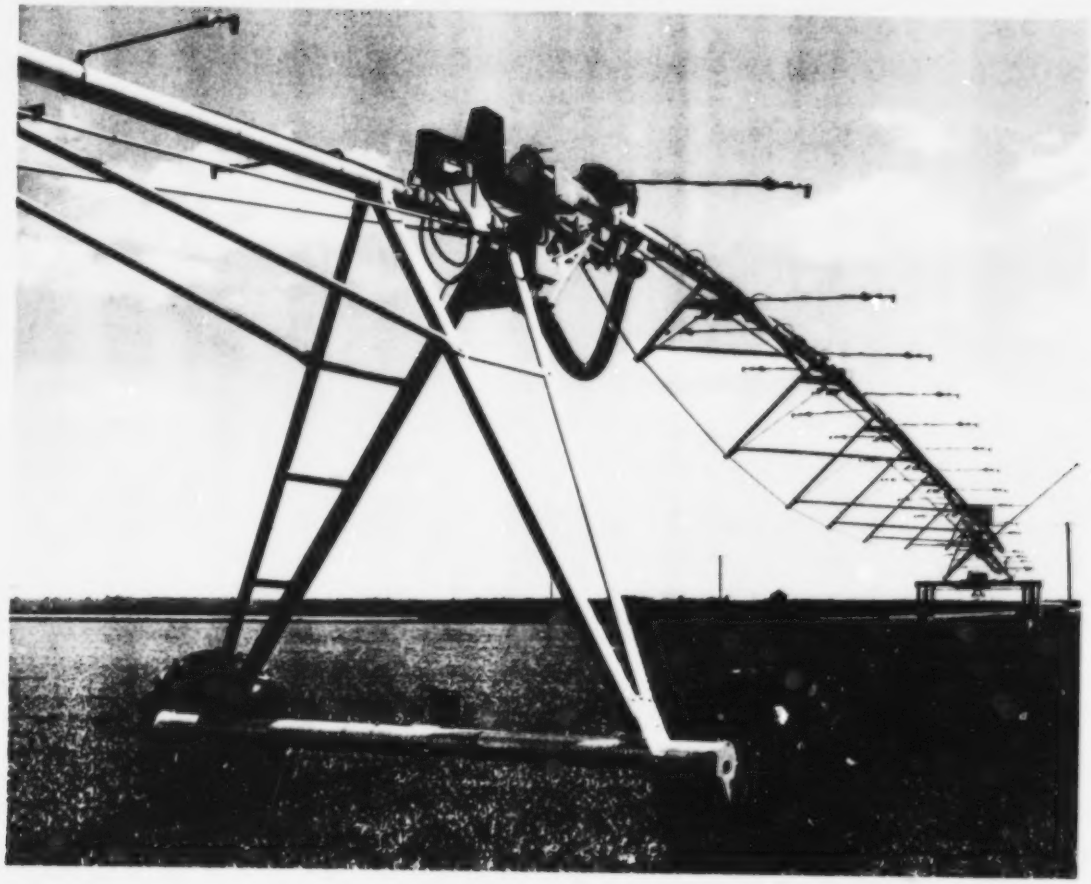




Irrigation pivot stands ready to deliver water to fields.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Regina, Saskatchewan
March 31, 1990

To Her Honour
The Honourable Sylvia Fedoruk
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan

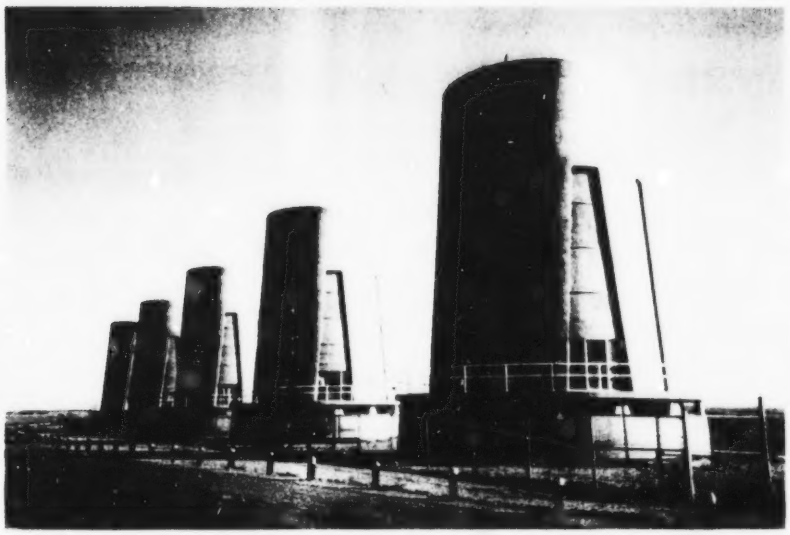
Madam:

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Saskatchewan Water Corporation for the year ended December 31, 1989, including the financial statements in the form approved by the Treasury Board and duly certified in accordance with **The Water Corporation Act**.

I have the honour to be, Madam,
Your obedient servant,

Harold Martens
Minister Responsible for
Saskatchewan Water Corporation

WATER MANAGEMENT: A RESPONSIBILITY WE ALL SHARE



Penstock Gate Towers at Lake Diefenbaker. Water provides an efficient and environmentally safe source of electricity.

Water is our most powerful natural resource.

How we use it and treat it affects our quality of life. It will also impact very much on our future.

We can all help protect and conserve our water resources. It is a responsibility we all share.

THE CORPORATE MANDATE

The overall corporate goal of Saskatchewan Water Corporation (Sask Water) is to manage, develop and protect the water resources of Saskatchewan in the public interest. This goal reflects the Corporation's mandate as established by **The Water Corporation Act.**

While the **Act** outlines the specific powers and purposes of Sask Water in considerable detail, the most significant are these:

- to manage, administer, develop, control and protect the water and related land resources of Saskatchewan;
- to promote the economical and efficient use, distribution and conservation of the water and related land resources of Saskatchewan; and
- to maintain and enhance the quality and availability of the water and related land resources of Saskatchewan for domestic, agricultural, industrial, recreational and other purposes.

To carry out these functions, Sask Water provides advisory and policy setting functions to the Government of Saskatchewan, plans and implements public programs at the local level and provides technical expertise.

The Corporation has a Board of Directors and a president. The role of the Board is to determine policy, to set targets for management and to provide a link between the government and the public. The President is responsible for managing the affairs of the Corporation. In addition, advisory boards in each of Sask Water's six operating regions work closely with Sask Water regional staff. These boards provide an ongoing opportunity for public input.

The Corporation carries out its work through four divisions: Finance and Administration, Operations, Resource Management and Special Projects.

To provide ease of access to services, Sask Water operates six regional, one subregional and two branch offices.

For more information about Sask Water, its mandate, programs and services, contact:

Public Affairs
Saskatchewan Water Corporation
111 Fairford Street East
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, Canada
S6H 7X9
Telephone (306) 694-3900
Fax (306) 694-3944

MINISTER'S REMARKS

Honourable Harold Martens
Minister Responsible
Chairman

On October 3, 1989, I was honored that Premier Grant Devine appointed me to the provincial cabinet as Associate Minister of Agriculture and Food. An important part of my duties includes being Minister Responsible and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Saskatchewan Water Corporation.

I've long had a personal interest in and involvement with water management issues and concerns.

I was also involved with the work done in 1984 leading up to the creation of Sask Water as a provincial Crown corporation. As a result, I have always taken great interest in the activities and progress of this unique water management agency. As its Minister and Chairman, I know I will enjoy the challenge and rewards of Sask Water's further development.

In 1989 Sask Water continued to be extremely active. Activity was especially concentrated in water supply and water storage development, and in irrigation expansion. My predecessor in 1989, the Honourable Herb Swan, is to be congratulated for his work with the Corporation in both 1988 and 1989. The record levels of activity and funding in each of these years are a tribute to all those closely involved with Sask Water. They also illustrate the wisdom of having established a strong, flexible corporation able to successfully meet these challenges.

Water is our most valuable natural resource. We need water for drinking, households, agriculture, recreation, wildlife and industry. The quantity and quality of water available to us significantly affects our lifestyle, environment and economic strength.

We also know that the way we handle water affects its quality and quantity for further use. It is a circle of responsibility which comes right back to each of us.

All of us need to be more proactive in our water conservation efforts. Sask Water can assist in our individual conservation efforts while still helping us secure the quantity and quality of water we need. It also goes beyond this service by combining local, grassroots input

with the work of its employees and the efforts of other governmental and non-governmental agencies.

In this regard I especially want to recognize the work done by the Corporation's regional watershed advisory boards. These boards continue to help Sask Water achieve its mandate and fine tune its programs and services. For members whose work ended in 1989, thank you for providing input in the critical, formative years of the Corporation. For members whose terms continue, I challenge you to maintain and build upon your accomplishments to date. For members just recently appointed, I encourage you to be proactive in the important tasks at hand.

As individuals and groups, we must manage and use water wisely. This will ensure that future generations will also benefit and enjoy this vital resource. Each of us can make a difference in this regard.

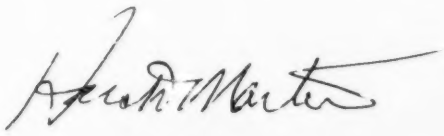
Sask Water had a wide variety of successful activities in 1989. However, we must note that success in these activities does not rest with the Province or Corporation alone. Rather, it rests with all water users, urban and rural. It is they who have recognized the critical importance of this resource. It is they who have acted in a cooperative spirit to make better water management, development, control and protection a top priority. It is this approach, combined with technical and administrative support, which protects our water resources for today's and tomorrow's generations.

To Sask Water's employees and management, thank you for your continuing efforts involving the residents, environmental and wildlife interests, businesses and industries of Saskatchewan.

To our clients, thank you for your interest in our activities. Thank you as well for your advice and input to help us meet a broad range of needs.

To our consultants and contractors, thank you for sharing our vision and commitment for water management excellence.

Sask Water and the Province of Saskatchewan have a bright future. It is a future that will continue to benefit from an enviable record of successful water management.



Honourable Harold Martens
Associate Minister of Agriculture and Food
Minister Responsible and
Chairman, Board of Directors, Sask Water

PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

V.C. Fowke, F.C.A.
President

Sask Water had a very busy year in 1989 as it worked to manage, develop and protect the water resources of Saskatchewan in the public interest.

For the second year in a row, the main area of activity for Sask Water was in water supply. Due to the widespread nature of the 1987/88 drought, many clients could not get contractors for well and dugout construction before the March 31, 1989 deadline for Sask Water's Enhanced Drought Assistance Program. As a result, the provincial government committed an additional $13 million to the $10 million already spent on its drought relief programs in 1988. It also extended the program deadline to October 1, 1989.

Over its two-year life this program resulted in nearly 23,000 successful water supply projects, relieving many agricultural water users of the worry, inconvenience and costs of inadequate and undependable on-farm water supplies. The program also helped rural communities undertake groundwater exploration programs, well development and water supply pipeline construction.

Sask Water also continued its emphasis on meeting water supply needs through regional water supply pipelines. The Corporation continued work on such projects in 1989 with several communities, including Melfort in northeast Saskatchewan. Talks with Melfort centered on what role Sask Water could play in developing a system to supply the City and nearby communities.

Successive dry years and low runoff in much of the province have resulted in renewed interest in both the quality and quantity of water supplies. This interest is a significant challenge and opportunity for the Corporation as a whole and its Water Supply Utility Division in particular.

In 1989 Sask Water undertook an unusual project in Moose Jaw. As the result of help offered to the City by Premier Grant Devine, Sask Water played a key role in Moose Jaw developing a geothermal water supply. Moose Jaw is now managing this project to help increase tourism and economic development.

Sask Water was also active in rural Saskatchewan by helping the Province increase its irrigation acreage and diversify its economy by using irrigated agriculture. This

was done through Sask Water's group and individual irrigation assistance programs and the Canada-Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on Irrigation Based Economic Development.

The Canada-Saskatchewan projects are located near Lake Diefenbaker in west central Saskatchewan. These pressurized pipeline delivery systems feature the latest in irrigation technology. They are also supported by related economic agribusiness developments funded under the agreement.

On July 14, 1989, Sask Water and Agriculture Canada officially opened the Luck Lake Irrigation Project, one of the largest pressurized pipeline irrigation projects in Canada. Construction also began early in 1989 on a very similar project at Riverhurst. Agriculture Canada, Sask Water, water users and local communities are confident about the economic, social and environmental benefits associated with these projects. They are also encouraged by the increasing interest of farmers and businesses in irrigation and the crops it can produce.

Sask Water also played a role in obtaining public input about general and specific water management matters of immediate and long-term concern. This was done by acting as a resource to a Task Force on Soil, Water and Wetlands appointed by the Honourable Herb Swan, then Minister Responsible for Sask Water, in March, 1989.

This five person committee held public meetings throughout the province. Their purpose was to receive public input on matters affecting water and related land resources. The results of their work will no doubt help to fine tune water and land management in the Province and encourage further discussion.

As of December 31, 1989, I resigned my position as President of Sask Water to accept the position as Vice-President, Corporate Services and Communications, with SaskPower in Regina. In my nearly five years at Sask Water, I have gained a broader understanding of the complexity and diversity of water management. These years also reinforced for me how critical water is for our social and economic well being.

As a still relatively new concept in water management (Sask Water was formed on July 1, 1984.), I am confident Sask Water has proved and will continue to prove its value.

I especially extend my thanks to the employees of Sask Water for their support and hard work during times which were unprecedented in our provincial water management history. I see the future being equally as challenging and I wish the Corporation and its employees well in all future endeavors.

Saskatchewan's weather patterns in the past decade have resulted in unusually high demands for funding and services by water users. It has also resulted in more reliance on the knowledge of hydrology experts and experienced water managers. In 1989 Sask Water was pleased to continue to provide the personnel and programs to help deal with existing and new concerns and needs.

Water is indeed our most valuable natural resource. We can and must all play an active part in helping to manage, develop and protect it.

V. C. Fowke

V.C. FOWKE, F.C.A.

MANAGING A VITAL RESOURCE REGION BY REGION

Southwest Region:

Office: Swift Current

Area: 51,000 sq. km (20,000 sq. mi.)

River basins: South Saskatchewan, Missouri, a portion of Old Wives Lake and Cypress Hills.

Major watercourses: South Saskatchewan River, Wood River, Frenchman River, Swift Current Creek, Lodge Creek, Battle Creek and Middle Creek.

Southeast Region:

Office: Weyburn

Area: 46,000 sq. km (18,000 sq. mi.)

River basins: Souris, Missouri and a portion of Old Wives Lake.

Major watercourses: Souris River, Poplar River, Moose Mountain Creek and Long Creek.

East Central Region:

Offices: Moose Jaw, Melville

Area: 76,000 sq. km (29,000 sq. mi.)

River basins: Qu'Appelle, Assiniboine and Lake Winnipegosis.

Major watercourses: Moose Jaw Creek, Wascana Creek, Qu'Appelle River, Arm River, Yorkton Creek, Lanigan Creek, Whitesand River, Assiniboine River and Swan River.

West Central Region:

Office: Outlook

Area: 43,000 sq. km (17,000 sq. mi.)

River basins: portions of the South Saskatchewan and North Saskatchewan as well as a portion of the Qu'Appelle.

Major watercourses: the South Saskatchewan River, North Saskatchewan River and Eagle Creek.

Northeast Region:

Office: Nipawin

Area: 56,000 sq. km (22,000 sq. mi.)

River basins: Saskatchewan, South Saskatchewan, North Saskatchewan and Lake Winnipegosis.

Major watercourses: the Saskatchewan River, South Saskatchewan River, North Saskatchewan River, Carrot River, Torch River, Red Deer River and Swan River.

Northwest Region:

Office: North Battleford

Area: 70,000 sq. km (27,000 sq. mi.)

River basins: portions of the North Saskatchewan and South Saskatchewan and Churchill.

Major watercourses: the North Saskatchewan River, South Saskatchewan River, Beaver River, Waterhen River, Battle River, Makwa River, Big River and Eagle Creek.

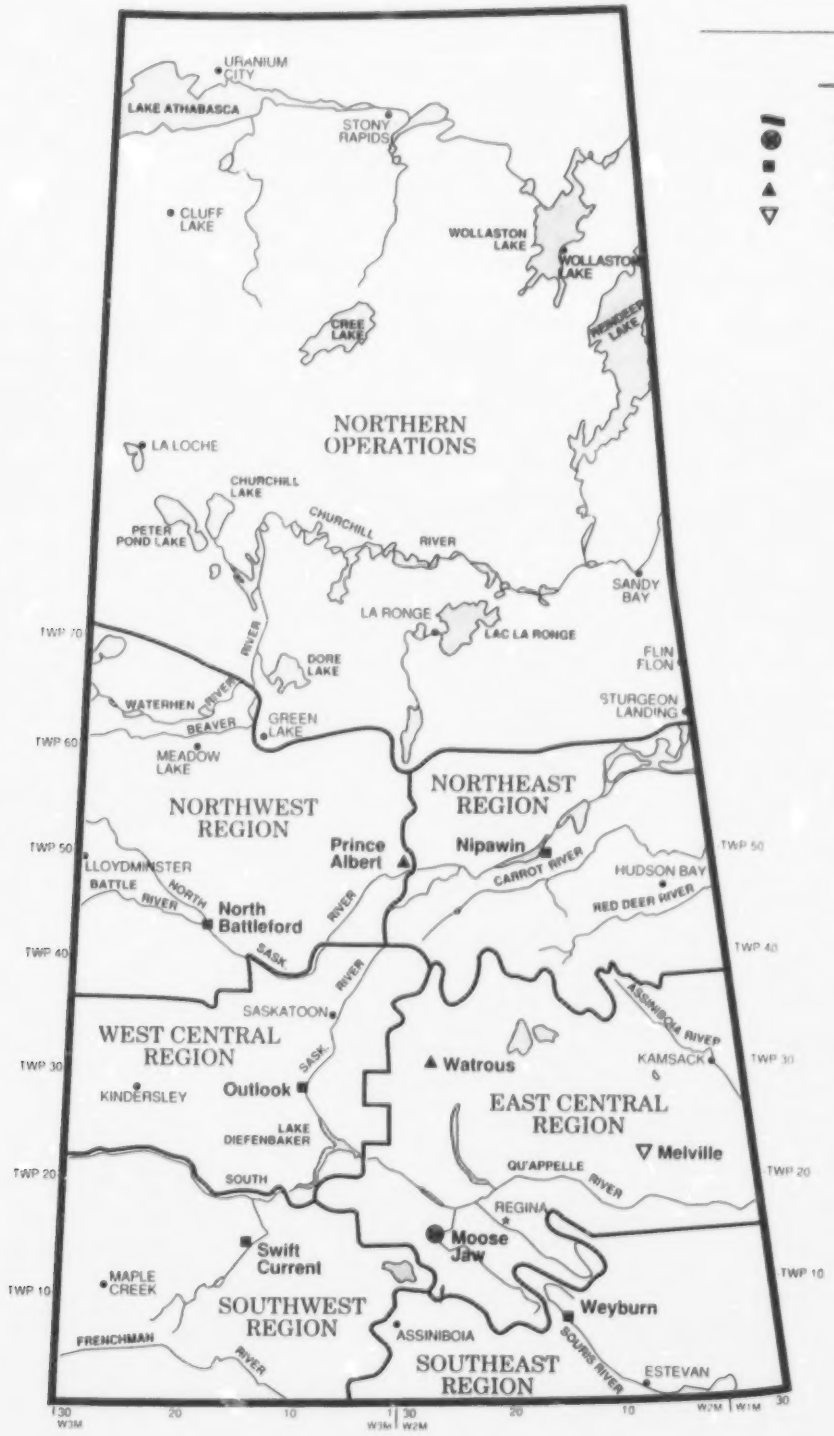
Northern Operations Branch:

Office: Prince Albert

Area: 250,000 sq. km (96,000 sq. mi.)

River basins: the Saskatchewan, Churchill, Lake Athabasca, Kasba Lake and Tazin.

Major watercourses: Clearwater River, Geikie River, Cree River, Fond du Lac River, Porcupine River, Churchill River, Haultain River, Reindeer River, Beaver River, Sturgeon - Weir River, Cochrane River, McFarlane River and Tazin River.


— LEGEND —
Regional Boundary
Head Office
Regional Office
Branch Office
Subregional Office
URANIUM CITY
LAKE ATHABASCA
STONY RAPIDS
CLUFF LAKE
WOLLASTON LAKE
WOLLASTON LAKE
CREE LAKE
NEMEGOSEE LAKE
NORTHERN OPERATIONS
LA LOCHE
CHURCHILL LAKE
PETER POND LAKE
CHURCHILL RIVER
SANDY BAY
LA RONGE
LAC LA RONGE
FLIN FLON
DORE LAKE
WATERHEN
BEAVER RIVER
GREEN LAKE
STURGEON LANDING
MEADOW LAKE
NORTHWEST REGION
NORTHEAST REGION
Prince Albert
Nipawin
LLOYDMINSTER
BATTLE RIVER
NORTH SASK. RIVER
North Battleford
CARROT RIVER
HUDSON BAY
RED DEER RIVER
SASKATOON
SASK. RIVER
ASSINIBOIA RIVER
WEST CENTRAL REGION
Watrous
KAMSACK
KINDERSLEY
Outlook
LAKE DIEFENBAKER
EAST CENTRAL REGION
Melville
SOUTH SASK. RIVER
QU'APPELLE RIVER
REGINA
Moose Jaw
Swift Current
MAPLE CREEK
SOUTHWEST REGION
Weyburn
ASSINIBOIA
FRENCHMAN RIVER
SOURIS RIVER
SOUTHEAST REGION
ESTEVAN
TWP 70
TWP 60
TWP 50
TWP 40
TWP 30
TWP 20
TWP 10
30 20 10 1 30 20 10 30
W3M W3M W2M W2M W1M

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

Finance and Administration Division

The Finance and Administration Division helps the Corporation achieve its objectives by providing high quality, efficient support services emphasizing timely and accurate information.

These services are centralized in Sask Water's head office in Moose Jaw. They include accounting, financial planning, communications, administration, personnel and systems service.

During 1989 the Division was extremely active coordinating the payment of grants under Sask Water's enhanced drought assistance programs. In addition, the Division's Systems Service unit continued to improve centralized computer services and networking capabilities.

On-site inspections are an important part of the water management process.

Special Projects Division

The Special Projects Division is responsible for implementing two programs, irrigation water supply development and economic development and support, under the Canada-Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on Irrigation Based Economic Development. This five-year Agreement, signed in 1986, provides for a $100 million investment in irrigation based economic development in Saskatchewan.

The Agreement management committee is co-chaired by Agriculture Canada and Sask Water. Agreement costs are shared equally between Canada and Saskatchewan.

PROGRAM 1 : *IRRIGATION WATER SUPPLY DEVELOPMENT*

This program involves developing water delivery systems for irrigation works around Lake Diefenbaker in west central Saskatchewan.

Luck Lake Irrigation Project

Sask Water completed construction activity on the Luck Lake Irrigation Project in 1989, with the installation of a 90,920 litre (20,000 gal.) per minute pump and the commissioning of the pumpstation and control equipment. The project began operating on May 1, 1989, as scheduled, and supplied water to 2,428 hectares (6,000 acres) irrigated by the Birsay Water Users Association. In keeping with the design philosophy of the system, water is delivered in pipelines from Lake Diefenbaker to the farmer's irrigation system, eliminating return flow and seepage losses. The Operations Division of Sask Water worked closely with the Association to ensure optimum use of the irrigation water. Water was also delivered to the Town of Lucky Lake, the Village of Birsay and 24 domestic customers on the pipeline.

The other major customer served from the project is a Ducks Unlimited Heritage Marsh at Luck Lake. This marsh, which had been dry for several years, received water in 1989 and will produce an estimated 13,000 ducks annually. In 1989 fall bird counts recorded up to 11,400 ducks, 15,600 geese and 3,950 cranes in the area of the marsh. This project adds a unique and important water conservation and wildlife component in this key irrigation area.

Riverhurst Irrigation Project

Construction activity on this project reached its peak in 1989. Contractors completed the pumpstation structure and installed pipelines to supply 2,428 hectares (6,000 acres) of irrigation scheduled for 1990. High pressure concrete pipe arrived in Riverhurst beginning in January. Crews began installing the pipe in May and worked through to mid-December. Electric transformers, mechanical equipment and pumps were installed and tested. Project drainage was also undertaken in 1989, in keeping with recommendations from soil experts. Sask Water completed negotiations with Ducks Unlimited Canada for the Corporation to deliver water to the Thunder Creek waterfowl project, beginning in 1991, from a southern extension to the project.

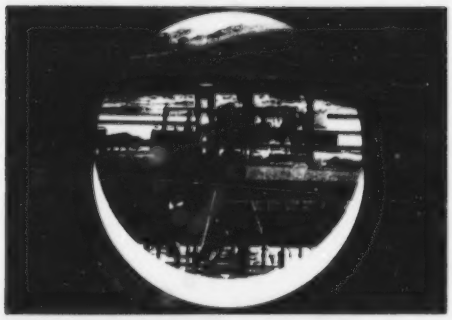
PROGRAM 2 :
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND SUPPORT

Canada and Saskatchewan administer this program to provide economic development and support to irrigation project areas. Sask Water has helped promote market development and processing directly related to the Luck Lake and Riverhurst irrigation projects.

One of the highlights of this program in 1989 was the Irrecon '89 conference held in Saskatoon in April. The theme of the conference was the irrigation advantage in economic development. Industry experts from North America made presentations outlining the opportunities available to Saskatchewan if irrigation is used as the impetus for economic development.

1989 saw the startup of several enterprises which received funding under this program. Delsa Foods of Delisle, Keg Farms seed cleaning of Outlook and Elcan Forage Inc. of Broderick started operation in 1989.

Teamwork is an essential part of large project development in Special Projects



Unique view of pumpstation construction through water delivery pipe

Discussions were held and are ongoing with several other proponents of projects in the Lake Diefenbaker area. Possible new initiatives include beef feeding, alfalfa cubing and pork production units. Several other projects are currently under construction for operation in 1990. Community involvement in economic development increased substantially in 1989 as Water Users Associations and Rural Development Corporations took an active role in contacting and working with proponents to improve their local and district economies.

Research and demonstration activities continued in 1989 through Saskatchewan Irrigation Development Centre at Outlook. Demonstration projects in the Lake Diefenbaker area and throughout the province were well received with several tours organized for new and existing irrigators to observe the various demonstration sites. Research activities are ongoing at the Centre and at other off site locations. Results for new crops and cropping practices to date are promising.

Resource Management Division

Resource Management carries out its responsibilities through two branches, **Engineering** and **Planning**.

The Division's responsibilities include: technical services in engineering, hydrology and hydrogeology, basin planning and floodplain management; support services to the regional and branch offices; and interjurisdictional aspects of water management.

Some specific activities include: engineering design; establishment of specifications and standards; project review; contract administration; streamflow and lake level monitoring; interjurisdictional water management; flow forecasting; hydrological investigations; maintenance of records; drafting; aerial photo interpretation; and operation planning for the Saskatchewan River System, the Souris River System and the Qu'Appelle River System.

Staff from Resource Management also represent the Corporation on various water resource boards and committees.

The Vice-President of Resource Management represents Saskatchewan on the Prairie Provinces Water Board (PPWB). The Board is responsible for administering the 1969 Master Agreement on Apportionment which deals with eastward flowing interprovincial watercourses. During 1989, the Board took a significant step towards clarifying its role in interprovincial water quality management through a working group on water quality policy. The Board expects to finalize its position during 1990.

The Mackenzie River Basin Committee is working to strengthen the relationships between the six jurisdictions involved in the basin through preparation of an updated General Agreement. It is also developing, for the first time, bilateral agreements between each of the jurisdictions.

The Water Advisory Committee of the Council of Ministers of the Environment provides a forum for consideration of water issues in Canada. The Committee is presently preparing a compendium of national water management principles, examining the implications of water demand management and assessing the adequacy of water quantity and quality data collection systems in Canada.

The Division also represents Sask Water on the Canada-Saskatchewan Consultative Committee on Water and the International Souris River Board of Control.

Local input is a key part of water management decisions (seated Harold Martens, Minister Responsible)

Resource Management Division

HIGHLIGHTS OF ACTIVITIES

Engineering Branch

Hydrology Service

Hydrology Service consists of the Surface Water Hydrology Section, Groundwater Hydrology Section and the Operation Planning Section. During 1989 Hydrology Service provided a variety of engineering and technical services to over 400 projects including:

- investigations pursuant to requests for hydrology studies pertaining to water supply, peak potential studies and safe building elevations;
- detailed hydrology studies including modelling in regard to the South Saskatchewan River Basin Study, Pipestone Creek Natural Flow Study and the Lac La Plonge hydrology study;
- completion of the Regina Aquifer Management Plan and a water demand study in support of the Yorkton Aquifer Management Plan;
- support for Sask Water's interjurisdictional water management activities by participation on various committees, boards and task forces; and
- support for regional activities related to groundwater sourcing and domestic well development.

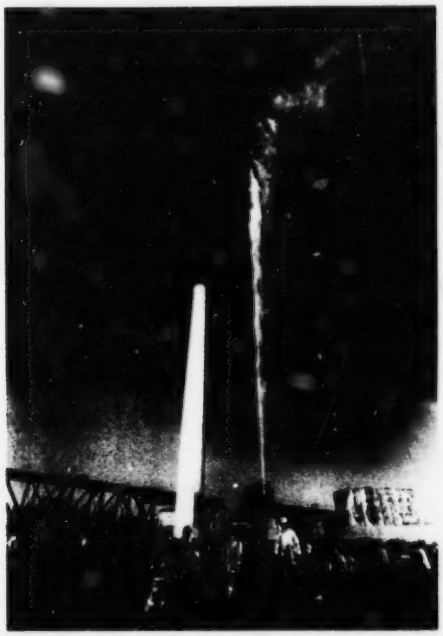
Technical Service

Technical Service provides technical and engineering support to other work units of the Corporation, including standard engineering designs, design reviews, contract administration and in development and issuance of engineering standards, specifications and guidelines.

During 1989, Technical Service:

- completed project designs and reviews for approximately 65 regional projects, including Good Spirit Lake, Watkinson Dam, Brownlee North and Disley West irrigation projects (East Central); Axten Dam, Souris River channel improvement, Weyburn flood control (Southeast); Wiwa Creek, Vanguard and Lawsen weirs (Southwest); Shaw and Kerrobert dams, Moon Lake irrigation project (West Central); Fort Pitt irrigation and Vant Creek flood control (Northwest); Ethelton South irrigation project,

The Souris River through Estevan creates a picturesque scene



Moose Jaw geothermal well dedication, November 6, 1989

Petaigan South, Mount Forest and Arborfield East flood control projects (Northeast); and Luck Lake and Riverhurst irrigation projects (Special Projects);

- reviewed 61 submissions of drainage proposals as a member of the provincial Wetlands Technical Advisory Committee;
- undertook aerial photo interpretation for drainage area delineations and terrain analysis investigations;
- maintained a data base for construction contracts and consulting services;
- supplied drafting and AutoCad services for 66 projects;
- continued Phase II of the Saskatchewan Dam Safety Program by compiling data books and inspection reports for 72 dams; and
- provided project management and contract administration for construction of a geothermal source well and related disposal well to supply hot mineral water to the City of Moose Jaw for a tourism and economic development project. The Corporation's Water Supply Utility will operate the wells under an agreement with the City and will recover the capital cost of the wells from Moose Jaw over a twenty-year period. The City has issued calls for development proposals to utilize the mineral water and envisions development proceeding in 1990.

Sask Water and the City of Moose Jaw sign geothermal well development agreement, August 30, 1989

Urban Engineering

Urban Engineering provides technical evaluations of detailed engineering designs and predesign studies for water and wastewater projects. Urban Engineering also undertakes special assignments for small communities.

In 1989, Urban Engineering:

- examined regional applications prior to issuance of Approvals to Construct and Operate Works;
- evaluated predesign engineering reports and technical assignments, including Bethune, Bracken and Carrot River water supply systems; Green Lake sewage servicing alternatives; Weyburn sewage treatment upgrading;
- prepared a municipal water consumption report and collected consumption data for a national report being prepared by the Canadian Water and Wastewater Association; and
- participated on a provincial intra-government working committee to revise Saskatchewan Health's Private Sewage Disposal Guidelines.

Registrar's Unit

The Registrar's Unit maintains records under the Corporation's various regulatory programs. It also provides information and data on surface water, groundwater and drainage developments in the Province.

In 1989, the Registrar's Unit:

- updated computer data bases for surface and groundwater projects;
- processed 6,670 well driller reports, a record number reflecting a flurry of drought-related activity, and registered 183 well drilling machines;
- reviewed and cleared water rights licenses for 1,202 individual parcels of land; and
- prepared two Orders-in-Council approving cancellation of 89 water rights licenses.

Planning Branch

Planning Branch provides support for the planning and management of provincial and interjurisdictional water resources. This work includes the coordination of multi-agency and multi-disciplinary input for the development of basin plans and selected project investigations. Planning Branch is also responsible for the administration of **The Reservoir Development Area Regulations**. In 1989, Planning Branch:

- continued studies under a Canada-Saskatchewan Agreement, leading to the development of a framework plan for the management of the South Saskatchewan River in 1991; in addition to the number of technical studies completed, the Branch finalized a set of public water use objectives through a comprehensive public consultation program;

- provided support to the Souris Basin Development Authority to assist in the finalization of negotiations between Canada and the United States and for the development of a water management plan; the Canada-United States agreement was signed in October; technical support and information was also provided to Environment Canada to assist with preparation of an Initial Environmental Evaluation as part of the Federal Environmental Assessment and Review Process;

- undertook the designation of the communities of Tisdale, La Ronge and Air Ronge under the Canada-Saskatchewan Flood Damage Reduction Program;

- cooperated with Wascana Centre Authority and the City of Regina on preliminary investigations into the development of a water management plan for Wascana Lake;

- participated on the Mackenzie River Basin Task Force to assist with the development of Master and Bilateral Agreements for the sharing of the water of the Mackenzie River basin;

- initiated discussions with the State of Montana on the potential for a joint water management initiative;

- provided advice to the City of Moose Jaw to assist with the amendment of a zoning bylaw to allow development in the floodplain of the Moose Jaw River compatible with the objectives of the Provincial Flood Damage Reduction Program;

- participated with the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration on a planning committee to investigate various potential reservoir and irrigation development opportunities in southwest Saskatchewan under Program 3 of the Canada-Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on Irrigation Based Economic Development; and

- developed a municipal data base to store community water use data and serve as a central source of information about communities identified as having drought-related problems.

Operations Division

Operations Division coordinates the activities of Sask Water's six regional offices, located in Swift Current, Outlook, North Battleford, Nipawin, Weyburn and Moose Jaw, with a subregional office in Melville. Each regional office has an advisory board made up of local people with a knowledge and appreciation of regional water management concerns. The Division is also responsible for the Northern Operations Branch in Prince Albert and the Water Supply Utility Branch in Watrous.

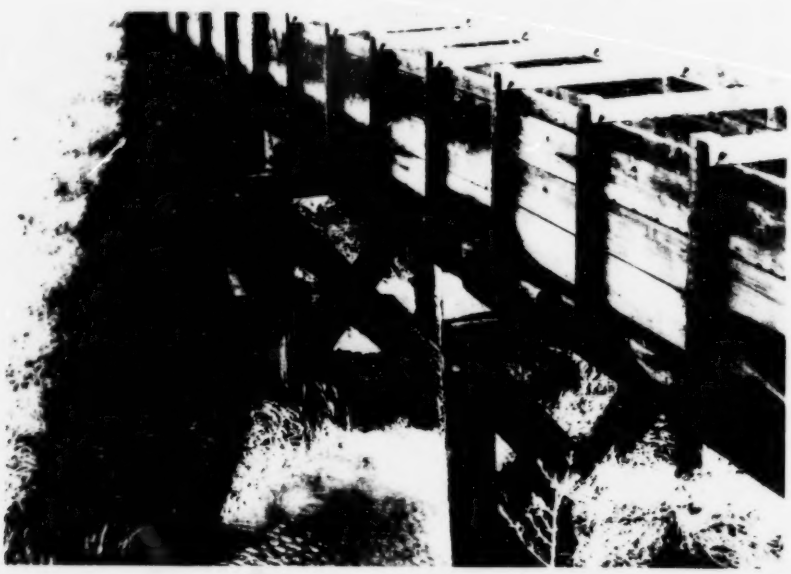
The regional, subregional and Northern Operations offices handle all requests for services, such as technical and financial assistance, under the various programs the Corporation administers. The Water Supply Utility manages and operates the Corporation's water supply systems and works.

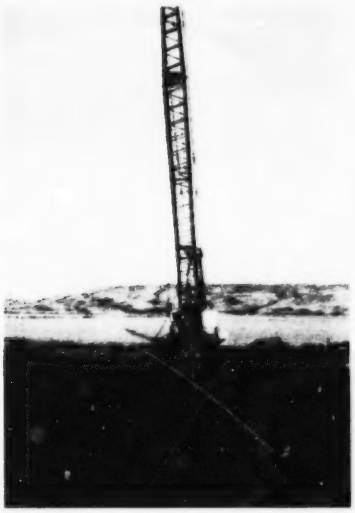
Operations provides many services for agriculture, including channel clearing, drainage and flood control, dugout and small storage reservoir assistance, deep wells, test drilling, erosion control, farm dugout pumping, investigation of drainage problems and group and individual irrigation projects.

Operations also serves industrial users, urban centres and rural municipalities, with such services as well drilling assistance, financial and technical services for water and sewer works, and approvals to construct and operate works: drainage works, groundwater works, surface water works, municipal water and wastewater works.

Through Operations, Sask Water enters into joint projects with industrial, wildlife, recreational and agricultural organizations, and carries on research usually in partnership with other agencies.

Water is delivered for irrigation by way of a wooden aquaduct. Such structures are being replaced to improve water conservation and irrigation efficiency.





Drag-lines are used to make channel improvements so that water can be better controlled and managed.

REGIONAL OFFICES

East Central Region
(Moose Jaw, Melville)

Continuing drought conditions in 1989 and the extension of the Enhanced Drought Assistance Program resulted in greater than expected requests for technical and financial assistance to develop water supplies. A similar demand also occurred for the rental of dugout pumping equipment.

Activity in the irrigation programs also increased with approximately 100 clients requesting technical and financial assistance for intensive irrigation project developments. The Region provided grants on approximately 13 individual and three group projects including the Baildon, Brownlee North and Disley West projects.

Even with the limited runoff and continued drought conditions, client requests for project investigations and developments under the Corporation's Water Control Assistance Program did not subside. Technical and financial assistance was provided for construction on six main water control projects. Construction included approximately 30 kilometres (19 miles) of conveyance channel excavation and associated structure installations. A major project was the construction of a control structure for Good Spirit Lake. Regional staff also provided administrative and technical assistance for maintenance work undertaken on approximately 18 previously constructed water control projects.

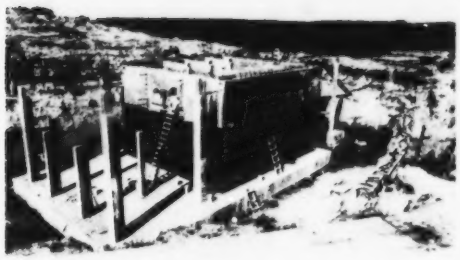
The East Central Region completed grassing and installing drain inlet culverts on the Qu'Appelle River conveyance channel. Construction continued on the walleye fish nursery as part of the mitigative requirements to offset impacts of the conveyance works. The work program is part of a $4.75 million five-year joint agreement between Environment Canada and Sask Water. Federal/provincial negotiations are ongoing to extend the agreement and funding to allow completion of the conveyance and mitigation projects.

West Central Region
(Outlook)

As in most other parts of Saskatchewan, 1989 spring runoff was again below average in much of the Region. During 1989 regional staff were mainly involved in providing services to individuals and communities to address water supply needs and water treatment as well as irrigation extension and development.

Fortunately, summer precipitation was near normal in most areas, although shortages for some agricultural crops were noted. Runoff into Lake Diefenbaker was greater than in 1988; however, it was still less than the long-term average. As a result, the South Saskatchewan River System was operated with near minimum levels throughout most of the year to conserve water. This approach was successful and by year end Lake Diefenbaker was approximately 1.0 metre above the long-term average.

The Region's main construction activity involved the Hillcrest Group Irrigation Project. The project, located three miles east of Dundurn, involves the irrigation of 1,240 hectares (3,064 acres) of farm land. The buried pipeline supply system has 6.9 kilometres (four miles) of concrete pressure pipe and 6.4 kilometres (four miles) of PVC pipe. The fully automated and computerized pump plant, located on Blackstrap Lake, includes eight pump units with a total of 1,950 horsepower. The pumps supply a total of 79,328 litres (17,450 gallons) per minute to 12 pivot irrigation systems. The pump plant delivered water to a portion of the project in July. The project will be fully operational in the spring of 1990.



Pumpstation construction for the Hillcrest Group Irrigation Project.

An important Sask Water irrigation research project in the Region is a five-year project to determine how best to lower groundwater tables within the South Saskatchewan River Irrigation District near Outlook. The objective is to return a salinized, high water table area back to production. In the first year of the project, 1987, Sask Water had installed subsurface drainage tubing in a portion of the parcel. Water table monitoring of the area indicated additional drainage tubing was required; therefore, in 1989, we installed an additional 8,500 metres (9,296 yards) of tubing. The area will be irrigated in 1990 to leach out the salts. Monitoring of the soil salinity levels and water discharge will continue throughout 1990 to determine the effectiveness of the drainage system.

Sask Water also worked closely on a new irrigation project with the Moon Lake Water Users Association. During 1989 contractors completed a pump plant and a fully pressurized buried pipeline for the project located approximately 15 kilometres (nine miles) southwest of Saskatoon. The 2.3 kilometre (one mile) PVC pipeline

serves 120 hectares (296 acres) of farm land. Farmers irrigated a portion of the project in August and it is scheduled to be fully operational in the spring of 1990.

To help develop irrigation expertise and in keeping with Sask Water's irrigation extension activities, the West Central Region assists in the operation of the Saskatchewan Irrigation Development Centre at Outlook. This Centre is a joint Canada-Saskatchewan initiative. It is responsible to undertake and coordinate irrigation-related research and demonstration activities in the province. In 1989, it evaluated 26 research and 19 demonstration proposals for funding. Attendance was also excellent for the Centre's winter meeting and two field days.

Large, round alfalfa bales are an excellent example of increased production possible under irrigation.

Southwest Region
(Swift Current)

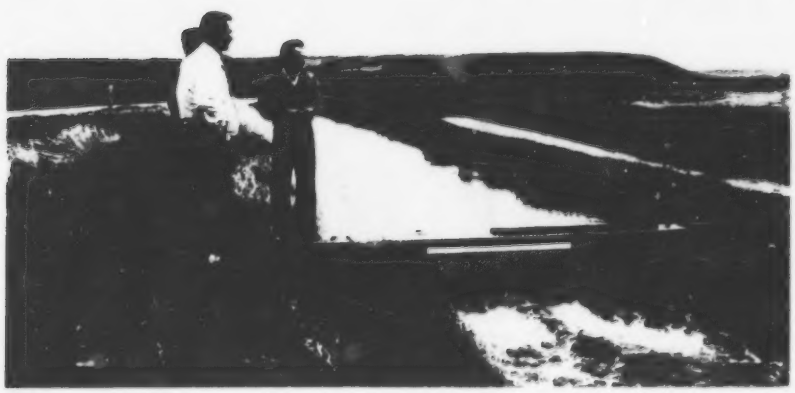
As in 1988, drought conditions existed again in many parts of the Region in 1989. As a result, irrigation water supplies were very low in the Frenchman River, Battle Creek, Lodge Creek and Maple Creek basins. These low levels resulted in significant irrigation water shortages. An example of the severity of surface water supply was evidenced at Cypress Lake in the Frenchman River basin. By year end this important reservoir had receded to its lowest level in 50 years. There were, however, exceptions to very low water levels within the Region as some storage volumes in reservoirs were generally adequate due to May and June rainfall.

Even though there was a general improvement in precipitation during 1989 compared to that of 1988, strong interest in Sask Water's drought assistance program continued.

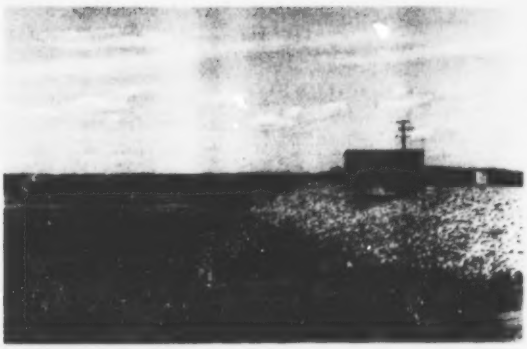
Activity was especially active in water supply as the Region provided cost-sharing assistance for the construction of 843 dugouts and stockwatering dams and 449 wells.

To help improve water conservation and irrigation efficiency, important rehabilitation work occurred on several group irrigation projects. This work included the installation of an impressed cathodic protection system for five major backflood structures on the Wiwa Creek Irrigation Project, partial replacement of an inverted siphon supplying the Spangler Irrigation Project and maintenance of the Vidora Irrigation Project Supply Canal. In addition, the Region provided maintenance assistance grants to six Conservation and Development Area Authorities.

Interest in the development and upgrading of individual irrigation projects also remained high. During 1989, the Region approved 36 irrigation assistance grants for these purposes. Our emphasis on irrigation projects continues to be on soil and water compatibility, economic feasibility and the conservation of limited water resources.



Water managers inspect a backflood irrigation project in southwest Saskatchewan



Interest is growing in the use of municipal effluent for irrigation of agricultural crops

Northwest Region
(North Battleford)

Despite improved runoff conditions compared with 1988, interest in Sask Water's drought-related programs remained high in the Region.

Contractors completed Phase 1 of the Northminster Effluent Irrigation Project and farmers started irrigating in April. With Phase 1 successfully operating and continued interest in irrigation, construction of Phase 2 started this fall. Phase 2 will increase the area under irrigation from 320 hectares (790 acres) to 530 hectares (1,310 acres). It is expected to be operational by the spring of 1990. As in Phase 1, Sask Water and Agriculture Canada (Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration) will share the construction costs. This expansion will make full use of the available effluent from Lloydminster's sewage treatment facilities.

The Northminster project is an excellent example of an environmentally sound way of disposing of municipal effluent by working with agriculture. The project significantly reduces effluent releases into the North Saskatchewan River by putting the effluent to good agricultural use.

Work on another irrigation project also proceeded in 1989. Engineers completed the design and preparation of construction drawings and contract documents were completed for the Fort Pitt Group Irrigation Project. This project, located near the historic site of Fort Pitt, is designed to provide irrigation to 890 hectares (2,200 acres) of farm land. The water source is the North Saskatchewan River.

Flood control activities included construction activity of the Vant Creek Flood Control Project. Work started on the project in August and it was completed by the end of October. The project, located north of Shellbrook, involves improvements to a 10 kilometre (16 mile) stretch of Vant Creek. It is designed to reduce flooding of valuable adjacent farm land. An important part of the project is an agreement between Ducks Unlimited Canada and the Vant Creek Conservation Area Authority, the project proponent. This agreement protects productive wetlands within the project area. This project demonstrates how joint cooperation can help diverse organizations achieve different goals within the same water management project. It is an approach Sask Water's regions seek to incorporate whenever possible in our water management activities.

Northeast Region
(Nipawin)

The Northeast Region experienced another hot and dry early summer. When combined with the dry fall weather in 1988 this caused a further decline in the water-table in much of the area. Surface water supplies were also lower as spring runoff in much of the Region was well below normal.

The Northeast Regional Office recorded its highest level ever of requests for technical and financial assistance from clients looking for an assured water supply. Over the course of the year the Region provided assistance to 1,160 clients for the development of small surface water reservoirs, dugouts and wells. There was a similar increase in demand for pumping equipment as the Region rented and coordinated pipe and pumps for 249 rural residents and 13 urban communities to move available water to their reservoirs. The Northeast Region also provided technical and financial assistance to 27 urban municipalities and six rural municipalities to help them obtain improved water and wastewater systems. In this regard, the Region issued grants for seven groundwater investigations, the development of five community wells and 14 sewer and water projects.

Interest also increased in using irrigation to help drought-proof crop production and to achieve crop diversification. During 1989, the Region provided technical assistance to 21 individual and two group irrigation projects. Clients completed work on three individual projects with two projects still under construction. Irrigation of specialty crops is of particular interest to clients in the Region. Studies are underway on projects for the production of various fruits, vegetables, seed grasses, nursery trees and turf.

In spite of the lack of runoff and the severe summer drought, interest remained strong in Sask Water's program for the construction and maintenance of flood control and drainage works. Ironically, the hot, dry weather helped this program since contractors had easy access to areas which are normally too wet to work on during normal runoff years. During 1989, the Region provided technical and financial assistance to 21 Conservation and Development Area Authorities for maintenance of works and assistance for the construction or renovation of 22 projects. The Northeast Region also received requests for the investigation of 32 new projects.

The weather also created increased interest in soil conservation as regional staff helped develop 32 erosion control projects in 1989. At the present time, staff are discussing a cooperative approach to Sask Water's erosion control program in the Region with the recently created Agricultural Development and Diversification Boards. Farmers, Sask Water and the Boards recognize that soil conservation will be an important aspect of water management and agricultural development in the future.

Regional water supply systems also received a high priority in 1989 as the Region continued to work towards the development of the Melfort Regional Water Supply Project. Discussions continued with the City and planning activity included engineering and feasibility studies.

Increased environmental awareness enabled the Region to work with wildlife interests, urban communities and Conservation and Development Area Authorities to study the feasibility of six potential multi-use projects. Completion of multi-use projects of this type in the future will also form municipal expansion and economic development while at the same time protecting and enhancing the environment.

Southeast Region
(Weyburn)

Water availability in the western portion of the Region improved considerably from 1988. This improvement came about as the result of spring runoff and heavy summer rains; however, serious water shortages continued throughout most of the eastern portion of the Region. Reservoirs affected included Cookson and Boundary reservoirs, already low from a lack of runoff in 1988.

Since the Cookson and Boundary reservoirs supply water for thermal power generation stations providing more than 70% of Saskatchewan's electrical needs, SaskPower applied for approval to stabilize their water levels. After a detailed hydrogeological assessment and regulatory review, Sask Water gave approval for SaskPower to draw up to 10,000 dam^3 from two major groundwater aquifers for Boundary Reservoir. It also gave approval for SaskPower to resume dewatering an abandoned coal mining area to supply up to 5,000 dam^3 for Cookson Reservoir.

The general lack of water supplies was also felt by individuals and smaller communities. In 1989 the Weyburn office received 5,000 personal inquiries and telephone calls. These contacts resulted in 2,577 applications for assistance.

An excellent example of a community project was work done for the Town of Redvers. The Town's surface water reservoir was nearly dry in 1988. Sask Water worked with Redvers and a consultant on a hydrogeological investigation cost-shared through the Corporation's Enhanced Drought Assistance Program. The project involved test drilling, well development and construction of eight kilometres (five miles) of pipeline. The contractors completed the work in October, 1989, at about the same time as the existing reservoir went dry. The total

Town of Redvers well development project developed under Sask Water's Enhanced Drought Assistance Program

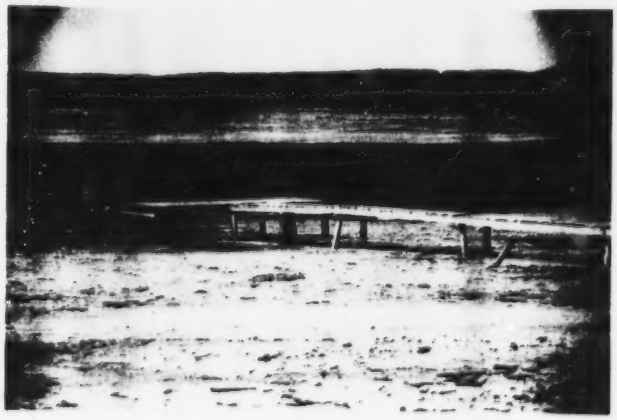
cost of this important water development project was $700,000. Sask Water paid approximately $256,000 of that amount.

Interest in irrigation remained moderate with 19 applications received. Proposed projects ranged in size from two hectares (five acres) to 55 hectares (135 acres). Sask Water also provided technical and financial assistance for redevelopment of an existing dam to an acceptable standard. When complete, this project will provide 49 hectares (120 acres) of new intensive irrigation.

There was considerable activity related to the Rafferty-Alameda project including staff attendance at various meetings with landowners, potential water users, consultants and government representatives. Staff assisted in developing guidelines for drainage and project development and a watershed management plan for the Souris basin. Staff also attended federal environmental evaluation meetings held in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and North Dakota. Presentations and site tours were provided to various groups such as the Soil, Water and Wetlands Task Force, annual convention of the Saskatchewan Wildlife Federation and the Sask Water Watershed Advisory Board Conference. As well, the Region held six formal complaint hearings at Weyburn involving 16 hours of hearings and 20 witnesses.

The Southeast Region made significant progress in the complaint program with only three formal complaints still requiring decisions. Despite relatively dry conditions, 37 informal complaints were received in 1989; 34 of these have since been resolved.

The Southeast Regional Manager, Tony Moser, was pleased to accept an international water management award in 1989 on behalf of Sask Water. It was presented to Sask Water and the City of Weyburn at the annual conference of The International Coalition For Land/Water Stewardship In The Red River Basin for the Weyburn Flood Control Project. The situation of Weyburn and much of Saskatchewan having to deal with extremes in runoff availability, ranging from the 1970 floods to the 1980 drought years, was what the theme of the conference "Too Much-Too Little Water" was all about. Delegates to the conference showed considerable interest in the different types of water management efforts being undertaken in the Southeast Region involving projects such as the Weyburn Flood Control Project and Rafferty-Alameda works.



Little runoff in 1989 resulted in many docks being left high and dry

MAJOR ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

Assistance Program	1989		1988	
	Number of Recipients	Amount of Assistance (Thousands of Dollars)	Number of Recipients	Amount of Assistance (Thousands of Dollars)
DROUGHT				
Well Test Drilling	1,524	$1,374	1,246	$1,331
Deep Well	4,091	5,664	2,855	3,741
Community Well	58	342	29	184
Dugout & Small Storage Reservoir	5,040	4,596	4,169	3,246
Farm Dugout Pumping	1,302	651	1,981	1,063
IRRIGATION				
Irrigation Water Supply				
• Individual	157	1,227	305	1,469
• Group	9	6,387	28	1,668
• Special Projects	9	4,082	8	2,007
• S.S.R.I.D.*	1	50	1	68
Individual On-farm Assistance	187	1,881	156	1,986
FLOOD CONTROL & DRAINAGE				
Erosion Control	47	156	64	161
Channel Clearing	28	85	32	76
Urban Flood Control	1	78	4	816
Rural Water Control	283	3,100	302	2,997
URBAN WATER AND SEWER				
Municipal Water Assistance	186	2,694	147	3,874
Northern New Facilities	9	1,908	8	1,099
Northern Water Assistance	3	460	5	403
Northern Project Operation & Training	14	178	18	218
Farmstead Water	300	74	350	113
TOTAL ASSISTANCE PROVIDED		$34,987		$26,520

* South Saskatchewan River Irrigation District #1

Operations Division

NORTHERN OPERATIONS
(Prince Albert)

The Northern Operations Branch of the Operations Division delivers water and wastewater capital, technical and training services to communities in northern Saskatchewan. It also administers all water regulatory functions for the northern half of the province. The water and wastewater programs are Northern New Facilities, Northern Municipal Water Assistance, Northern Municipal and Training Assistance, and Municipal Water Assistance. Its office is located in Prince Albert, the hub of road and air transportation into the North, and field staff regularly work within the communities served.

Activity under its programs in 1989 included:

Northern New Facilities Grant Program

A municipal water and wastewater system was substantially completed for the Village of Cole Bay. Work under this program also included engineering and planning work for a similar system for the Northern Hamlet of Patuanak and completion of a municipal sewage lagoon for the Northern Hamlet of Missinipe.

In addition, there was a joint federal/provincial water and wastewater project completed for the Northern Hamlet of Wollaston Lake and the Hatchet Lake Indian Band.

Northern Municipal Water Assistance Grant Programs

Northern Operations made final grant payments to four communities: Buffalo Narrows - upgrading two wastewater pumping stations; Pinehouse - trunk water and sewer mains for the Kaskew Subdivision; Pinehouse and Air Ronge - predesign reports on water treatment plant expansions; and Buffalo Narrows - predesign report on servicing the Kiezie Channel Subdivision.

The Branch also paid a partial grant to the Northern Hamlet of Ile-a-la-Crosse for a water treatment plant expansion.

Northern Municipal Operation and Training Assistance

Northern Operations continued to operate a government/institutional water system at the northern settlement of Stony Rapids and a similar water and wastewater system at the Northern Hamlet of Wollaston Lake. The Branch also provided startup funding and operator training for new water and wastewater systems at Jans Bay and Cole Bay.

Ongoing operation and training activities continued for all northern operators of municipal water and wastewater systems. Training services included a contract with Indian and Northern Affairs Canada for water and wastewater operators on 25 Indian Reserves.

Northern Operations also continued to provide services to Sask Water's regional offices. These services involved assessments of water and wastewater equipment condition and recommendations for operating techniques in small municipal systems in southern Saskatchewan.

Through these programs and services, Northern Operations is helping Sask Water meet the water-related social and economic needs of many semi-isolated or isolated communities and residents of small rural centres.

Operations Division

WATER SUPPLY UTILITY

(Watrous)

The Water Supply Utility operates multi-purpose water supply projects owned by the Corporation. The works serve municipal, agricultural, industrial, recreational and wildlife conservation requirements.

The Utility provides pipeline water service to 17 major industrial customers, 21 municipal customers, with a combined population of some 13,602 persons, and 289 domestic customers.

The irrigation and wildlife systems serve 25,624 hectares (63,316 acres) for irrigation purposes, 14 waterfowl breeding projects and recreational uses.

The works are organized into six systems which together contain 137 kilometres (85 miles) of canal, five storage reservoirs and 364 kilometres (226 miles) of pipeline.

1. The largest system is the Saskatoon-Southeast Water Supply System, a network of reservoirs, canals and four pipelines constructed to distribute water from Lake Diefenbaker. Each of the pipelines is, in effect, a regional water supply system.

2. The Saskatoon Treated Water Supply System uses Saskatoon's treated water system as a source of supply. It distributes treated water via pipeline to domestic, municipal and industrial users in the surrounding region. There are, within this system, three separate regional water supply systems.

3. The Saskatoon West Water Supply System, using the South Saskatchewan River as a source, supplies untreated water to various domestic, municipal and industrial users in the Saskatoon area.

4. The Buffalo Pound West Treated Water Supply System utilizes the Buffalo Pound Water Treatment Plant as a source of supply and distributes water by pipeline to domestic, municipal and industrial users.

5. The Regina East Water Supply System obtains its water supply from the Regina Aquifer and distributes water by pipeline to domestic and municipal users.

6. A new addition to the Utility's operational responsibilities in 1989 was the Diefenbaker Lake Area works. These works presently include the East Side Pumpstation and the Luck Lake Project. They consist of pumpstations and pipelines constructed to supply seasonal water for irrigation, wildlife, industrial, municipal and domestic users near Lake Diefenbaker.

Review of Operations

Industrial, Municipal and Domestic Supply

The Water Supply Utility's pipeline water market to industrial, municipal and domestic customers consists mainly of sales to potash and chemical producers.

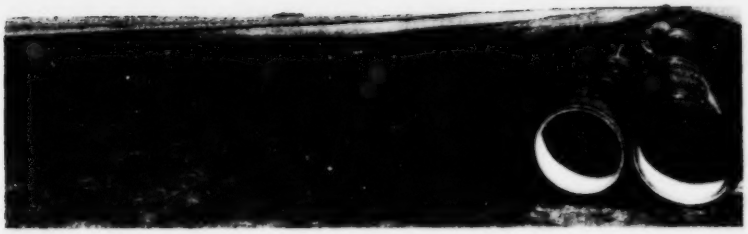
The municipal component serves 18 urban and three rural communities with a combined population of approximately 13,602 persons.

The total volume of water supplied by pipeline to industrial, municipal and domestic customers decreased during the year by 38.3 million gallons to 1,580.1 million gallons. This figure represents a 2.4 percent drop from the 1,618.4 million gallons supplied in 1988.

1989 PIPELINE CUSTOMERS

SYSTEM	INDUSTRIAL	MUNICIPAL	OTHER*
Saskatoon-Southeast	Central Canada Potash PCS - Allan Division PCS - Lanigan Division	Guernsey Hanley Lanigan Shields Thode Viscount	30
Saskatoon West	Cedar Villa Estates Cominco Ltd. PCS - Cory Division Petrill Golf Saskatoon Golf & Country Club	Vanscoy Corman Park, R.M.	107
Saskatoon Treated	Akzo Chemicals Canron Hyprescon West Johanna Mitchell Holdings Ltd. PCS - Cory Division Royal View Cattle Ltd. Saskatoon Chemicals United Chemical Co.	Allan Blucher, R.M. Bradwell Clavet Dalmeny Martensville Osler Warman	69
Buffalo Pound	Simplot Canada Ltd.	Marquis Tuxford	62
Regina East		Edenwold, R.M.	1
Diefenbaker Lake Area	Birsay Hog Farm Inc.	Lucky Lake Birsay	20

** Other includes farm holdings and domestic installations.*



Concrete water delivery pipeline seems to stretch endlessly over the flat prairie landscape

Review of Operations

Irrigation and Wildlife

SUPPLY CANAL AND RESERVOIR SUPPLY

The East Side Pumpstation supplied 115,824 cubic decametres (93,900 acre-feet) from Lake Diefenbaker. Of this amount, 69,383 cubic decametres (56,250 acre-feet) were diverted to the South Saskatchewan Irrigation District and 46,441 cubic decametres (37,650 acre-feet) were diverted into the Saskatoon-Southeast Water Supply System. The South Saskatchewan Irrigation District utilized 59.2 per cent and the Saskatoon-Southeast Water Supply System 40.8 per cent of the water diverted.

The water diverted to the South Saskatchewan Irrigation District was utilized to irrigate 15,975 hectares (39,474 acres).

The Water Supply Utility's Saskatoon-Southeast System customers are farm irrigators and the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources. The total volume of surface water supplied by the system was 42,846 cubic decametres (34,736 acre-feet), a decrease of 15 cubic decametres from the 1988 diversion of 42,861 cubic decametres (34,748 acre-feet). During 1989 a total of 7,154 hectares (17,678 acres) were supplied with irrigation water, a decrease of four hectares from 1988. Diversions for the Department of Parks and Renewable Resources were made for recreation purposes and in the service of 13 waterfowl breeding projects.

SEASONAL PIPELINE SUPPLY

The customers on the seasonal pipeline system are the Birsay Water Users Association and Ducks Unlimited Canada. The system supplied 7,716 cubic decametres (6,255 acre-feet) for the irrigation of 2,496 hectares (6,166 acres). It also delivered 7,762 cubic decametres (6,293 acre-feet) to the Ducks Unlimited Heritage Marsh Project on Luck Lake for migrating waterfowl.

IRRIGATION AND WILDLIFE DIVERSIONS

	CUBIC DECAMETRES SUPPLIED			
CUSTOMERS	1989	1988	Increase Amount	(Decrease) Percent
SASKATOON-SOUTHEAST SYSTEM				
Individual Irrigation Projects	30,609 [24,816]	31,037 [25,162]	(428) - [346]	(1.4)
Department of Parks and Renewable Resources				
• Recreation	7,648 [6,200]	6,907 [5,600]	741 [600]	10.7
• Waterfowl Breeding Projects	4,589 [3,720]	4,917 [3,986]	(328) - [266]	(6.7)
Subtotal	42,846 [34,736]	42,861 [34,748]	(15) - [12]	0.0
DIEFENBAKER LAKE AREA				
Luck Lake Project				
• Birsay Water Users Irrigation	7,716 [6,255]	0 0	N/A -	N/A
• Ducks Unlimited Waterfowl Project	7,762 [6,293]	0 0	- -	-
East Side Project				
• South Sask. Rive Irrigation District	69,383 [56,250]	0 0	- -	-
Subtotal	84,861 [68,798]	0 0	- -	-
TOTAL	127,707 [103,534]	42,861 [34,748]	(15) - [12]	0.0

[ ] indicates acre-feet

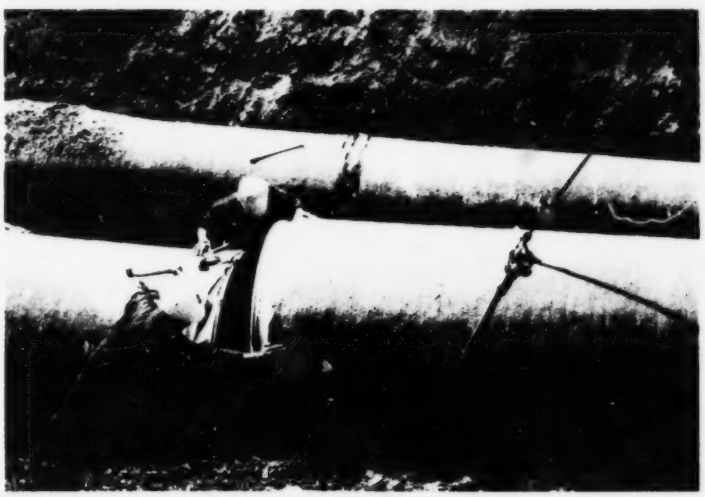
WATER SUPPLY UTILITY
Construction Program

The Utility undertook a capital construction program during 1989, including the upgrading of two existing systems and the completion of one new system.

Sask Water began supplying water in April to the Canron Pipe Plant located approximately eight kilometres (five miles) southeast of Saskatoon. The Utility had completed the majority of the construction work for the Canron water supply in 1988 with minor items finalized in 1989. The total project cost was $108,500.

The upgrading of the Saskatoon West Water Supply System began in 1988 and continued during 1989. The upgrading program consisted of the installation of pumping facilities within SaskPower's Queen Elizabeth Power Station Pumphouse in Saskatoon and 743 metres of 406 mm (2,438 feet of 16 inch) steel pipeline. The Utility had constructed an interconnecting pipeline to the existing Saskatoon West Water Supply System in 1988. The majority of the mechanical equipment was installed in 1989. Delays in the delivery of some of the electrical equipment have postponed completion of the works until April, 1990. Expenditures in 1989 were $338,700. Total expenditures since 1988 were $539,500.

The Utility also upgraded the Saskatoon Treated Pipeline System in 1989. In 1989 it completed the construction of 9.34 kilometres of 150 mm (5.8 miles of six inch) series 160 PVC pipeline paralleling the existing pipeline reach serving the Town of Allan. The Utility will complete improvements to the pumping capacity of the Clarence Avenue Pumpstation in 1990. These works will improve peak delivery service and meet the requirements of the communities of Clavet, Bradwell and Allan for the foreseeable future. Capital expenditures to the end of 1989 amounted to $289,700.



Workers install buried concrete water supply pipeline for use in irrigation, individual and municipal water supply.

MANAGEMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR FINANCIAL REPORTING IN THE ANNUAL REPORT

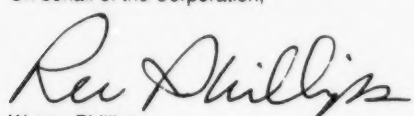
Management has prepared the financial statements of the Corporation in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis. The financial data included elsewhere in this report is consistent with the financial statements and the underlying information from which the Corporation prepared these financial statements.

Management has the primary responsibility for the integrity and objectivity of the financial statements. To fulfil this responsibility, the Corporation maintains appropriate systems of internal controls, policies and procedures. These systems provide reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded and that the books and records reflect the authorized transactions of the Corporation.

Peat Marwick Thorne, the Corporation's external auditors, have examined the December 31, 1989 financial statements and their report follows.

The Board of Directors of Sask Water has examined and approved the statements.

On behalf of the Corporation,



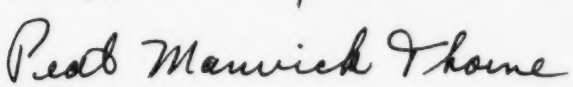
Wayne Phillips
Vice-President, Finance and Administration

AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of the Legislative Assembly
Province of Saskatchewan

We have examined the statement of financial position of the Saskatchewan Water Corporation as at December 31, 1989 and the statements of operations and retained earnings and changes in financial position for the year then ended. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests and other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, these financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Saskatchewan Water Corporation as at December 31, 1989 and the results of its operations and the changes in its financial position for the year then ended in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.



Chartered Accountants
Regina, Canada

March 2, 1990

SASKATCHEWAN WATER CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
DECEMBER 31, 1989
(with comparative figures for 1988)

	1989	1988
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS:		
Short-term investments	$ 16,621	$ 1,601
Accounts receivable	3,541	3,460
Prepaid expenses and supplies	295	295
	20,457	5,356
LONG-TERM ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (note 3)	30,196	16,862
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (note 4)	100,035	63,743
	$150,688	$85,961
LIABILITIES AND PROVINCE'S EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES:		
Bank indebtedness	$ 998	$ 2,978
Notes payable (note 5)	73,972	31,800
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	12,716	7,109
Deferred grant revenue (note 6)	18,311	4,332
	105,997	46,219
DEFERRED CAPITAL ASSISTANCE (note 7)	8,995	25,837
DEFERRED REVENUE AND PREPAYMENTS (note 8)	3,459	2,500
LONG-TERM DEBT (note 9)	21,441	1,996
	139,892	76,552
PROVINCE'S EQUITY:		
Equity advance (note 10)	700	700
Contributed surplus (note 11)	933	933
Retained earnings	9,163	7,776
	10,796	9,409
Commitments and contingencies (note 14)		
	$150,688	$85,961

See accompanying notes to financial statements

SASKATCHEWAN WATER CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AND RETAINED EARNINGS
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1989
(with comparative figures for 1988)

	1989	1988
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
REVENUE:		
Water	$10,352	$ 8,906
Interest	2,199	1,352
Other	653	1,029
Amortization of deferred capital assistance	487	326
	13,691	11,613
EXPENSES:		
Operations	6,536	5,754
Water Management	4,154	4,906
Depreciation	1,018	934
Interest (note 13)	133	275
	11,841	11,869
EARNINGS (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	1,850	(256)
GRANTS FROM PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN (note 6)	34,524	28,042
GRANTS TO CLIENTS (note 12)	34,987	26,520
NET EARNINGS	1,387	1,266
RETAINED EARNINGS, BEGINNING OF YEAR	7,776	6,510
RETAINED EARNINGS, END OF YEAR	$ 9,163	$ 7,776

See accompanying notes to financial statements

SASKATCHEWAN WATER CORPORATION

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN FINANCIAL POSITION
YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1989
(with comparative figures for 1988)

	1989	1988
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN):		
Operating activities:		
Net earnings	$ 1,387	$ 1,266
Charges and credits not affecting cash:		
Depreciation	1,018	934
Amortization	(804)	(485)
Sinking fund earnings	(151)	(510)
Other	5	(62)
Net changes in non-cash and other items relating to operations:		
Long-term receivable	(13,334)	(12,597)
Deferred grant revenue	13,979	(12,945)
Deferred capital assistance	(16,355)	17,921
Revenue prepayments	1,276	492
Other	5,526	4,933
Cash used in operations	(7,453)	(1,053)
Investment activities:		
Capital expenditures	(37,315)	(36,656)
Sinking fund installments	(509)	-
Assets acquired at no cost and credited to contributed surplus	-	63
Cash used in investment activities	(37,824)	(36,593)
Financing activities:		
Net proceeds from notes payable	42,172	26,000
Proceeds from (Repayment of) long-term debt	20,105	(2,000)
Cash provided by financing activities	62,277	24,000
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH POSITION	17,000	(13,646)
CASH POSITION, BEGINNING OF YEAR	(1,377)	12,269
CASH POSITION, END OF YEAR	$15,623	$ (1,377)
Consists of:		
Short-term investments	$16,621	$ 1,601
Bank indebtedness	(998)	(2,978)
	$15,623	$ (1,377)

See accompanying notes to financial statements

1. STATUS OF THE CORPORATION:

The Saskatchewan Water Corporation was established on July 1, 1984, under the authority of **The Water Corporation Act.**

In accordance with the provisions of the Act, the Corporation's general powers and purposes are to manage all water resources, to control, develop and administer the use of all water resources in the Province of Saskatchewan in an economic and efficient manner, and to own and operate water-related works. In addition, the Corporation may provide financial assistance to various persons, communities and organizations to carry out its general powers and purposes.

The Corporation's activities are also governed by agreements with the Province of Saskatchewan. The agreements provide, among other things, for the Corporation to receive revenue from the Province of Saskatchewan to the extent the estimated costs of non-utility operations are not recoverable from estimated non-utility revenue. In addition and subject to legislative appropriations, amounts are received to finance the acquisition of fixed assets and the payment of grants to clients. As a result, the Corporation is economically dependent on the Province of Saskatchewan for the funds it receives through these arrangements.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

Property, Plant and Equipment:

Purchases of property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost to the extent that these costs are recoverable from future operations, have been funded by grants recorded as deferred capital assistance or have been funded by interest free loans from the Province of Saskatchewan. Assets under construction are capitalized at cost, and are transferred to the appropriate asset category when construction is complete and the asset is in use.

Depreciation:

Depreciation is calculated at the following annual rates designed to amortize the recorded cost over the estimated useful lives of the assets. Included with buildings is a 20-year prepaid lease on office space. The prepayment is amortized over the term of the lease on a straight-line basis.

Assets	Method	Rate
Buildings	straight-line	2 1/2% to 5%
Water facilities	straight-line	2% to 10%
Maintenance and Office Equipment	diminishing balance or straight-line, as appropriate	10% to 30%

Capitalization of Expenses:

Internally provided engineering and technical services are capitalized at standard labour rates designed to recover salaries, benefits and overhead. The objective of this policy is to recognize the approximate value of design, supervision and administrative services rendered by Corporation employees on construction projects. As well, the Corporation capitalizes interest expense on debt relating to specific construction projects.

Grants from the Province of Saskatchewan:

Under the authority of Section 21 of **The Water Corporation Act**, the Corporation receives grants from the Consolidated Fund of the Province out of monies appropriated by the legislature. These grants are taken into operations to the extent necessary to fund grants paid out by the Corporation and to cover any losses from non-utility operations during the current year.

Deferred Capital Assistance:

Amounts provided by the Province of Saskatchewan to finance the acquisition of fixed assets are included in deferred capital assistance when received, and are amortized into income on the same basis and over the same period as the related fixed assets are depreciated.

Deferred Revenue and Prepayments:

Revenue prepayments represent revenue received from certain customers at the commencement of supply. These prepayments, which relate to the utility operation, are amortized into utility water revenue at 5% per annum on a straight-line basis or are matched against annual expenses.

Grants to Clients:

Grants for a variety of programs are recorded as an expense if the final approval for the grant payment was made during the year. Where the Corporation enters into contractual agreements for project construction under various assistance programs, expenditures are accounted for on an accrual basis.

Segmented Information:

Revenue and expenses directly attributable to each segment of the Corporation's activities are reflected in the results of operation of each segment together with an allocation of general administrative expenses on the basis of the number of employees directly employed by each segment.

3. LONG-TERM ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE:

In accordance with the Canada-Saskatchewan Subsidiary Agreement on Irrigation Based Economic Development, the amount of $30,196,300 (1988 - $16,862,400) is receivable from Agriculture Canada by March 31, 1991 and has been credited directly to fixed assets, expenses or grants to clients.

4. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT:

	1989			1988
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Net Book Value	Net Book Value
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
Land	$ 2,734	$ -	$ 2,734	$ 2,799
Buildings	1,274	329	945	969
Water facilities	19,045	6,889	12,156	12,555
Maintenance equipment	1,672	1,104	568	666
Office equipment	1,792	904	888	888
Assets under construction	82,744	-	82,744	45,866
	$109,261	$9,226	$100,035	$63,743

5. NOTES PAYABLE:

	1989	1988
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
Province of Saskatchewan (non-interest bearing)		
Due Date		
March 29, 1989	$ -	$10,800
December 29, 1989	-	21,000
December 31, 1990	73,972	-
	$73,972	$31,800

6. DEFERRED GRANT REVENUE:

	1989	1988
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
Balance, beginning of year	$ 4,332	$17,277
Grants received	31,703	15,097
Recorded as grant revenue	(34,524)	(28,042)
Allocated from deferred capital assistance	16,800	-
Balance, end of year	$18,311	$ 4,332

As a result of a decision made by the Province to provide funding to one of the Corporation's projects by way of a 20-year operating agreement with the Agricultural Development Fund, $16,800,000 previously recorded as deferred capital assistance has been allocated to deferred grant revenue. As of December 31, 1989 this operating agreement was unsigned.

7. DEFERRED CAPITAL ASSISTANCE:

	1989	1988
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
Balance, beginning of year	$25,837	$ 8,242
Grants received	445	17,921
Amortization	(487)	(326)
Allocated to grant revenue	(16,800)	-
Balance, end of year	$ 8,995	$25,837

8. DEFERRED REVENUE AND PREPAYMENTS:

	1989	1988
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
Balance, beginning of year	$2,500	$2,167
Contributions received	1,276	491
Amortization	(317)	(158)
Balance, end of year	$3,459	$2,500

9. LONG-TERM DEBT:

Year Received	Year Payable	Interest Rate	1989 Debt Recorded	1988 Debt Recorded
			(Thousands of Dollars)	
1969	1989	7.485%	$ -	$1,124
1971	1991	6.930%	657	657
1977	1997	8.880%	1,030	1,030
1987	1991	9.000%	1,000	1,000
1989	2009	10.010%	20,000	-
			22,687	3,811
Less Equity in Sinking Funds			1,246	1,815
			$21,441	$1,996

Loans received in 1971, 1977 and 1989 are subject to repayment upon six months notice.

10. EQUITY ADVANCE:

The equity advance was received from Crown Investments Corporation of Saskatchewan and is intended as long-term equity capitalization for the Corporation. This advance is non-interest bearing with no fixed term of repayment.

11. CONTRIBUTED SURPLUS:

Under the authority of Subsection 75 (1) of **The Water Corporation Act, The Water Corporation Transfer of Asset Regulations** were established in 1984 to transfer to the Corporation property and assets owned by the departments of Agriculture, Environment and Urban Affairs. The regulations were amended in 1988 to transfer to the Corporation additional property and assets owned by the departments of Agriculture and Environment and Public Safety. These assets were recorded by the Corporation at their estimated net realizable value with corresponding credits totalling $933,000 to contributed surplus.

12. GRANTS TO CLIENTS:

Included in expenses are grants (or assistance) provided to various persons, communities and organizations to carry out a variety of programs administered by the Corporation. In addition, where the condition of financial assistance for certain programs requires the Corporation to provide engineering or technical services, an allocation of salaries to grant expense is made. Particulars of these grants, including salary allocation of $5,242,900 (1988 - $5,573,700), by program, are as follows:

	1989	1988
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
Drought (wells)	$12,627	$ 9,565
Irrigation Development	11,746	5,212
Municipal Water and Sewage	5,314	5,707
Flood Control and Drainage	3,419	4,050
Individual Irrigation-Agricultural Development	1,881	1,986
	$34,987	$26,520

13. INTEREST EXPENSE:

	1989	1988
	(Thousands of Dollars)	
Total interest expense	$1,428	$ 785
Sinking fund earnings	(151)	(510)
Interest capitalized	(1,144)	-
Interest expense	$ 133	$ 275

14. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES:

As of December 31, 1989, the Corporation has outstanding commitments of $14,245,900 (1988 - $25,488,300) for construction contracts and consulting agreements primarily relating to grant assistance.

As of December 31, 1989, the Corporation is the defendant to several unresolved statements of claim. The Corporation has provided in the accounts for these claims in accordance with the advice received from legal counsel. The Corporation intends to account for any differences which may arise, between amounts provided and amounts expended, in the period in which the claims are resolved.

15. LEASES:

The Corporation has entered into operating lease agreements with the following minimum lease payments:

	(Thousands of Dollars)
1990	$ 848
1991	830
1992	815
1993	810
1994	803
1995 and subsequent	4,046
	$8,152

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS:

Included in these financial statements are income and expense amounts resulting from routine operating transactions conducted at prevailing market prices with various Saskatchewan Crown controlled departments, agencies and corporations with which the Corporation is related. Account balances resulting from these transactions are included in the statement of financial position and are settled on normal trade terms except as described below.

The Corporation has entered into an agency agreement with the Souris Basin Development Authority, a provincial Crown corporation, whereby the Authority will plan, organize, design and construct works on the Souris River and Moose Mountain Creek on behalf of the Corporation. Sask Water will fund the Authority for the construction costs. The estimated cost of the project is $120,000,000 and Sask Water's share is expected to be $48,000,000. Monies advanced in respect of costs incurred to date on this agreement totalling $31,068,200 (1988 - $22,794,600) are included in assets under construction (note 4).

Other amounts due to and from related parties and the terms of settlement are described separately in the financial statements and the notes thereto.

17. SEGMENTED INFORMATION:

Statement of Operations:

	1989			1988		
	Non-Utility	Utility	Total	Non-Utility	Utility	Total
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
REVENUE:						
Water	$ 6,269	$4,083	$10,352	$ 5,177	$3,729	$8,906
Interest	2,199	-	2,199	1,352	-	1,352
Other	369	284	653	569	460	1,029
Amortization of deferred capital assistance	487	-	487	326	-	326
	9,324	4,367	13,691	7,424	4,189	11,613
EXPENSES:						
Operations	3,739	2,797	6,536	3,431	2,323	5,754
Water Management	4,154	-	4,154	4,906	-	4,906
Depreciation	465	553	1,018	384	550	934
Interest	26	107	133	34	241	275
	8,384	3,457	11,841	8,755	3,114	11,869
EARNINGS (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	940	910	1,850	(1,331)	1,075	(256)
GRANTS FROM PROVINCE OF SASKATCHEWAN	34,047	477	34,524	27,851	191	28,042
GRANTS TO CLIENTS	34,987	-	34,987	26,520	-	26,520
NET EARNINGS	$ -	$1,387	$ 1,387	$ -	$1,266	$1,266

18. COMPARATIVE FIGURES:

Certain of the comparative figures have been reclassified to conform with the current year's presentation.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(at December 31, 1989)

Board of Directors, l. to r.
Doug Cole, Cecilia Mulhern,
Jack Piercy, Don Olah,
Hon. Harold Martens (sitting
, centre), Charleen Currie
Bruce Campbell
Hon. Neal Hardy unavailable
when photo taken.

Honourable Harold Martens, MLA Morse
Associate Minister of Agriculture and Food
Chairman of the Board
Minister Responsible for Sask Water

Honourable Neal Hardy, MLA Kelsey-Tisdale
Minister of Rural Development
Vice-Chairman of the Board

Doug Cole, Moose Jaw

Cecilia Mulhern, Meyronne

Jack Piercy, Rosetown

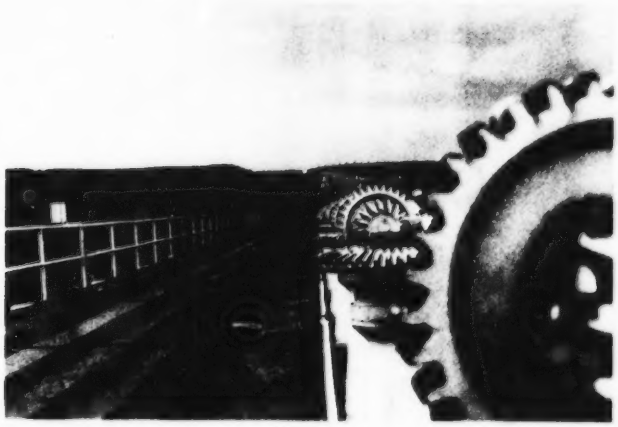
Don Olah, Weyburn

Charleen Currie, Prince Albert

Bruce Campbell, Regina

MANAGEMENT

(at December 31, 1989)



Gate controls.
Duncairn Reservoir
Southwest Saskatchewan.

Vern Fowke, F.C.A.
President

Dave MacLeod, P.Eng.
Senior Vice-President,
Vice-President, Resource Management

Wayne Phillips
Vice-President, Finance and Administration

Al Veroba, P.Eng.
Vice-President, Operations

Paul Jarvis, P.Eng.
Vice-President, Special Projects

Cliff Wheatley, B.Eng., LL.B.
General Counsel, Corporate Secretary

REGIONAL ADVISORY BOARDS

(at December 31, 1989)

Concrete pipe is piled for installation.

SOUTHEAST REGION

Ed Kennett, Wawota
Tom Quigley, Yellow Grass
Jack Muirhead, Estevan
Lorne Kramer, Midale
John Moffatt, Moosomin
Carl Pilkey, Assiniboia

EAST CENTRAL REGION

Arnold Schreffler, Liberty
Ted Batters, Lumsden
Des Peeke, Semans
John Bahnuik, Canora
Wayne Delbeke, Regina
Brian Tiefenbach, Edenwold

NORTHWEST REGION

Ab Bridges, North Battleford
Denis Hinz, Prince Albert
John Soloninko, North Battleford
Bill Larsen, Borden
Ian Lauder, Shellbrook
Leonard Trask, Paradise Hill

NORTHEAST REGION

Jack Ukrainetz, Hudson Bay
Joe Zagrodney, Wadena
Dale Northcott, Melfort
Buck Borsa, Carrot River
Maureen McGirr, Nipawin
Harry Evans, Hagen

SOUTHWEST REGION

Derald Busse, Swift Current
Don Pearson, Eastend
Pat Hayes, Val Marie
Mark Kilcher, Swift Current
Peggy Sanderson, Maple Creek
Reg Parsons, Swift Current

WEST CENTRAL REGION

Doug Ector, Elbow
Harold Cole, Rosetown
Kelvin Bagshaw, Birsay
Jon Gillies, Saskatoon
Roberta Crossman, Rosetown
Lorne Jeffries, Smiley

CORPORATE DIRECTORY

Chairman, Board of Directors
Minister Responsible
Honourable Harold Martens
Room 30, Legislative Building
Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada
S4S 0B3
(306) 787-5886

Head Office
Fourth Floor, Victoria Place
111 Fairford Street East
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan,
Canada
S6H 7X9
General Inquiry (306) 694-3900
Facsimile (306) 694-3944

East Central Region
Second Floor, Victoria Place
111 Fairford Street East
Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan
S6H 7X9
Inquiry (306) 694-3892
Facsimile (306) 694-3944

West Central Region
P.O. Bag 1000
410 Saskatchewan Avenue West
Outlook, Saskatchewan
S0L 2N0
Inquiry (306) 867-9931
Facsimile (306) 867-9868

Southwest Region
350 Cheadle Street West
Swift Current, Saskatchewan
S9H 4G3
Inquiry (306) 778-8257
Facsimile (306) 778-8271

Northwest Region
402 Royal Bank Tower
1101 -101st Street
North Battleford,
Saskatchewan
S9A 0Z5
Inquiry (306) 446-7450
Facsimile (306) 446-7461

Northeast Region
P.O. Box 2133
201 - 1st Avenue East
Nipawin, Saskatchewan
S0E 1E0
Inquiry (306) 862-1750
Facsimile (306) 862-1771

Southeast Region
Weyburn Square
110 Souris Avenue
Weyburn, Saskatchewan
S4H 2Z9
Inquiry (306) 848-2345
Facsimile (306) 848-2356

Northern Operations
McIntosh Mall
800 Central Avenue
P.O. Box 3003
Prince Albert, Saskatchewan
S6V 6G1
Inquiry (306) 953-2250
Facsimile (306) 953-2200

Water Supply Utility
411 Main Street
P.O. Box 310
Watrous, Saskatchewan
S0K 4T0
Inquiry (306) 946-3321
Facsimile (306) 946-3533

East Central Subregional
256 - 2nd Avenue West
P.O. Box 2980
Melville, Saskatchewan
S0A 2P0
Inquiry (306) 728-4516
Facsimile (306) 728-5122

EMPLOYEE SERVICE AWARDS

At its 1989 staff conference, Sask Water was pleased to recognize the following employees for service to the people of Saskatchewan.

25 years	Jim Crocker, Lloyd Pethick, Don Thies
20 years	Richard Clark, Vern Geissler, Bryan Ireland, Glen McDonald, Bud Ostapiw, Terry Paul
15 years	Harvey Fjeld, Kevon Long, Joe Maciag, Mike Robertson, Jim Mulgrew, Jon Vittachi
10 years	Melanie Bonneville, Bill Duncan, Peter Gehl, John Linsley, Mike Mantha, Wayne Phillips, Dave Richards, Len Shumaker, Gerry Telfer, Garth Weiterman, Brent Whenham

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